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DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE EXPANSION

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its thirty-third ordinary session held in Monrovia, Liberia, from 6 to 20 July 1979 endorsed resolution 332(XIV) adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers containing a strategy for the African region in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

In endorsing the Strategy, the OAU Council of Ministers

(a) called upon member States to use the recommendations of the African Development Strategy as the basis for the formulation of their national plans; and

(b) invited OAU, ECA and other regional and interregional organizations to give all necessary assistance to member States in the formulation and implementation of such plans.

2. Concerning trade and financial issues, the plan of action proposed for the Development Strategy calls for:

(a) a firm undertaking by member countries to enter into negotiations aimed at eliminating or reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers on locally manufactured products; among themselves at the subregional, intersubregional and regional levels;

(b) the strengthening of existing clearing house and other payments arrangements, and the creation of new ones at the subregional level, with a view to integrating them into an African payments system by the end of the decade and thus minimizing the use of foreign currencies to finance intra-African trade;

(c) the establishment of direct contacts between African buyers and sellers of specific commodities;

(d) the establishment of export credit insurance systems at the national, subregional and regional levels to encourage African businessmen to trade with each other;

(e) the adoption of measures to overcome existing inequitable trade relationships between African countries and other groups of countries, with a view to achieving an 8 per cent share of intra-African trade in total African trade;

(f) the mobilization of resources within the region for financing development; and

(g) the establishment of measures for regulating the activities of transnational corporations with a view to maximizing the advantages which African countries are expected to derive from them.

3. To this end the plan of action specifically calls upon ECA to intensify its activities in the identification of trade and other barriers to intra-African trade and in market research and trade promotion, with a view to imparting the necessary information to member States on a continuous basis and assisting them in taking advantage of existing and potential intra-African trade opportunities.

4. Accordingly, taking into account the above provisions of the Strategy and the plan of action, the purpose of this paper is to review briefly the current status of intra-African trade and finance, highlight the problems experienced in these fields and propose some specific measures to be undertaken by the member countries at national, subregional and regional levels in the next three years with a view to promoting intra-African trade and financial co-operation.

II. CURRENT STATUS OF INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE AND FINANCE

5. Intra-African trade is not only small (about 5 per cent of Africa's total trade) but is also declining. This is true not only in relation to trade with other countries, but also in relation to intra-trade among some of its sub-regions Annex I reveals that between 1971 and 1975 the percentage share of intra-African exports in Africa's total exports increased by only 0.8 per cent while the corresponding percentage share of intra-African imports actually declined by 1.2 per cent. At the same time, while the region's total value of exports and imports rose by 166.4 per cent and 197.6 per cent respectively, intra-African exports and imports increased by only 130.9 per cent and 133.2 per cent respectively.

6. Annex II reveals that, while intra-trade within each subregion seems to be growing, particularly within North Africa and East Africa, there is limited trade between the North African subregion and the other developing African countries, and between the East and West African subregions. In fact, the intersubregional trade between some of the subregions (e.g. North Africa/other developing Africa, West Africa/other developing Africa, and East Africa/West Africa) seems to be static or declining.

7. On the trade structure, Annex III confirms the view that developing African countries generally export primary commodities (largely agricultural raw materials and minerals), only to import them back in the form of finished goods (largely machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals and mineral fuels).

8. Arising from the above situation, the region is faced with deficit trade balances. Annex I reveals that, between 1971 and 1975, the over-all trade balance for the region deteriorated from a surplus of US$ 371 million to a deficit of US$ 2 976 million. It will also be noted from the same annex that, except for the Central and East African subregions, all the other subregions had deficit trade balances in their intraregional trade. The region is also faced with acute problems in its current account and financial reserves situations. Annex V reveals that not only do African countries have serious and increasing deficits in their current account balances, but their gross international reserves are also too meagre to meet their growing public debt commitments.

III. MAJOR PROBLEMS OF INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE AND FINANCE

9. The situations of intra-African trade and finance described above arises from the region's historical and colonial background. Consequent upon its fragmentation

by the metropolitan colonial Powers, Africa is now divided into 49 independent countries with different socio-economic policies, thus making economic co-operation difficult. The transport and communications links established before independence (and which have not improved much) were designed to facilitate trade between the metropolitan Powers and their colonies and are thus inadequate for facilitating intra-African trade. Owing to the divergent socio-economic policies pursued by African countries, the customs tariffs and non-tariff barriers applied by them differ from country to country and tend to restrict intra-African imports and thus encourage exports of commodities to countries outside the region. Customs rules and regulations, trade procedures and documentation, transit trade facilities and the standards and quality of African trade commodities differ from country to country, thus aggravating the intra-African trade situation. The inadequacy or unco-ordinated nature of trade promotion measures at the national, sub-regional and regional levels restricts the expansion of intra-African trade. Limitations of resources (capital, skills and technology) and the capacity to process raw materials compel African countries to export their raw materials to other countries, thus minimizing intra-African trade in manufactured goods. In their efforts to conserve foreign exchange, most countries have established import substitution industries for consumer goods which, with the similarities in the raw materials used, have failed to take advantage of complementarity and specialization and led to the duplication of plants with consequent protectionist measures for their respective products.

10. Another major constraint to intra-African trade is widespread prejudice in the region itself against manufactured goods of African origin. It is not unusual, to say the least, for African countries to import goods from the developed countries when similar products are available from their neighbours sometimes on comparable or even better terms, owing to the assumption by importing countries that African produced goods are inferior in quality.

11. Furthermore, because of the skewed income distribution among African countries African markets are more often than not unintegrated or disintegrated markets where urban, i.e. higher income sectors, represent practically for many imported goods almost the only, and therefore, the most eagerly sought after outlets, thus restricting the scope for intra-African trade expansion.

12. Coupled with the above problems is the fact that existing trade institutions, are not geared to deal with intra-African trade commodities. These institutions together with transnational corporations, basically promote the sale of goods coming from the former metropolitan countries and are not prepared to take the risks associated with the marketing of unknown brands of foreign African origin.

13. The region also lacks adequate clearing and payments arrangements to facilitate the smooth functioning of intra-African trade. Not only are the financial reserves of African countries maintained in banks outside the region, but also payments for intra-trade are channelled through those banks with the consequent delays, extra charges for the services rendered and further constraints on Africa's meagre foreign exchange reserves.

14. Last but by no means least, very often intra-African trade is severely hampered by the unavailability or shortage of goods available domestically, let alone for export to other African countries. In principle, the less developed a particular country is, the less able it is to find a variety of goods in sufficient

quantities to export to other countries. But, in practice many of the more developed countries and some times relatively larger countries in the region have been found either periodically or permanently lacking in specific goods and in particular in staple goods or sufficient quantities thereof to satisfy their own national needs and therefore they do not have enough to export. This is however, far from being an absolute rule since often, while the domestic supply of particular goods is not able to match local demand, the same goods can be found in more remunerative neighbouring markets. This being said, however, complete unavailability and periodic or permanent shortages of goods are a major hindrance to intra-African trade expansion.

15. It is therefore no wonder that intra-African trade and finance have tended to deteriorate in spite of the various decisions taken at subregional, regional and international fora.

IV. MEASURES FOR RESTRUCTURING AND PROMOTING INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE AND FINANCE

16. The level of intra-African trade and finance cannot be improved without restructuring the economic systems of the region including production and domestic trade structures. Similarly the restructuring of the economic systems of African countries cannot be fully achieved through resolutions or decisions taken at various international forums in which foreign metropolitan Powers are involved. African countries will therefore have to adopt their own strategies at the national, subregional and regional levels, and agree on concrete, positive actions to be taken by them if intra-African trade is to make the optimum contribution it could make to the achievement of self-sustained and meaningful economic development in the region within the shortest possible time.

17. No doubt, taking into account the large number of countries involved and the differences which exist today not only in their social-economic policies but also in their levels of development, it may take some time for member countries fully to co-ordinate their activities in all the required areas. However, in view of the undertaking specifically expressed by member countries to implement the plan of action referred to above, there is no reason why the necessary action should not commence immediately and be systematically pursued over a definite time-span within the framework of the Third Development Decade. Hence the following measures are proposed.

A. Reduction or elimination of trade barriers

18. The Plan of Action proposed in the Strategy calls for an undertaking by member countries to enter into negotiations aimed at eliminating or reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers among themselves at the subregional, intersubregional and regional levels. Tariff and non-tariff barriers usually mean import and export duties and similar charges of equivalent effect and other trade regulatory measures which restrict or otherwise control imports or exports of goods. Non-tariff barriers include export and import permits, foreign exchange licensing, temporary restriction or prohibition of imports or exports, advance import deposit requirements, customs surcharges, specification of import sources, the levying of special charges for the acquisition of foreign exchange licences, advance registration by foreign exporters as a condition for granting import permits and other similar measures. Non-tariff barriers may also include cumbersome trade facilitation documents and customs procedures, inadequate transit trade facilities and procedures and unco-ordinated standards of goods and quality control measures.

19. It will be noted that, conscious of the need to promote inter-State trade among themselves, the West African countries have already embarked upon a programme in the context of the Economic Community of West African States to eliminate all trade barriers within the subregion. Similarly the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa are about to conclude negotiations on the Treaty for the Establishment of a Preferential Trade Area which, among other things, provides for the progressive reduction and eventual elimination of trade barriers among themselves, commencing with certain selected commodities.

20. Taking into account the experience gained from the negotiations on the creation of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, it is proposed that:

(a) The countries of the remaining subregions, within the framework of their respective MULPOCs based at Gisenyi, Yaounde and Tangiers should commence negotiations among themselves as soon as possible with a view to establishing appropriate preferential trade areas or similar types of institutions not later than December 1983.

(b) Assuming that all subregions will have established preferential trade areas or similar institutions by the end of 1983, intersubregional negotiations should commence not later than 1984 with a view to reducing progressively and eventually eliminating intersubregional trade barriers.

21. While it may take quite some time to eliminate tariff and non-tariff-barriers, trade regulatory measures instituted by member countries can be reduced or even eliminated over a relatively short period, all things being equal. It is therefore further proposed in this connexion that all African countries should:

(a) eliminate all trade regulatory measures which have the effect of curtailing trade among themselves before the end of 1981;

(b) adopt the most favoured nation clause in their interregional trade as soon as possible.

22. Furthermore, taking into account the emphasis laid by the strategy on the need to attain self-sufficiency in food and also considering one of the provisions of the resolution on Regional Food Plan for Africa 1/ which calls for the "promotion of regional trade in food products by the progressive reduction of both tariff and non-tariff constraints which remain obstacles to regional and subregional trade", it is proposed that:

(a) All customs duties applied by member countries to intra-African trade in respect of basic food commodities (cereals, pulses, sugar, meat, fish and oilseeds), be reduced by 30 per cent commencing in 1981, and that machinery for negotiating further tariff cuts at intervals of two years be established at the regional level;

(b) All food products produced or originating in member countries should be exempted from the application of regulatory non-tariff barriers effective from January 1981;

(c) Studies should be undertaken with a view to establishing adequate storage facilities for food commodities at the national and subregional levels not later than the end of 1983.

1/ Resolution adopted by the Regional Conference of the African Ministers of Agriculture, Arusha, 18-28 September, 1978.

B. Mechanisms for the facilitation and development of trade exchanges

23. Because of the trade links established by the former colonial Powers, intra-African contacts and consultations on trade matters are rather limited. No doubt, whatever levels of tariff and non-tariff preferences are exchanged among member countries, intra-African trade cannot be expanded unless appropriate mechanisms are established for disseminating information on what types of commodities are available, where, when, how and at what prices. Hence the plan of action proposes the bringing about of direct contact between buyers and sellers of specific commodities.

24. In identifying the specific commodities whose sellers and buyers should be brought into direct contact, consideration should be given to the major export and import commodities within the region and the respective major national or subregional organizations.

25. A close examination of Africa's principal exports (see annex V) which constitute about 90 per cent of the region's total exports, reveals that most of these are primary commodities, largely raw and semi-processed agricultural and mineral products. Those commodities of special significance (whose value exceeds 500 million dollars) are cocoa beans, coffee beans, oil seeds and vegetable oils, raw cotton, sugar, rice, wood and timber, copper ore and copper concentrates, phosphates and fertilizers, and crude petroleum. In recognition of the special importance of these commodities, a number of countries have established specialized organizations (including state trading organizations) to deal with the production and/or marketing of their respective commodities. It would therefore appear that specialized buyers and sellers of some of these commodities do exist in the region. What is required is for those countries which do not have such organizations in respect of their major export and import commodities to establish them, and institutionalize direct contacts among such organizations at the subregional and regional levels. In the circumstances, it is proposed that:

(a) To minimize the use of foreign exchange and promote intra-trade, studies should be undertaken as soon as possible on the demand and supply of major intra-African trade commodities, with a view to assisting Governments in establishing agricultural and non-agricultural commodity exchange arrangements at the subregional and regional levels before the end of 1985;

(b) African countries should endeavour to establish specialized marketing organizations in respect of their major export/import commodities not later than the end of 1982, with a view eventually to establishing subregional and regional councils of buyers and sellers for each major commodity by the end of 1984;

(c) Associations of State trading organizations should be established at the subregional level which should evolve into a regional African Association of State Trading Organizations not later than the end of 1984 with a view to harmonizing their operational policies and procedures and agreeing on the joint procurement of selected key imports among the countries concerned;

(d) Governments should promote and facilitate the establishment of national chambers of commerce (where they do not exist), with a view to establishing subregional associations (wherever they do not yet exist) and agree to facilitate the setting up of an African Federation of Chambers of Commerce not later than 1985;

(e) Considering the need to disseminate information on trade matters, all countries should endeavour to establish trade promotion councils which should be responsible for the establishment of national trade promotion centres, with a view eventually to establishing associations of such councils and centres at the subregional level and enlarging the membership of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations;

(f) To facilitate savings in the training of trade promotion experts, countries should endeavour, through subregional associations of trade promotion councils, to establish joint market research and training facilities for trade promotion purposes.

26. No doubt the prejudice against African manufactured goods arises partly from the lack of co-ordination in standards and quality control among African countries. While a number of countries have already established institutions and programmes for standardizing and controlling the quality of their products and embarked on programmes and campaigns to promote the sale and consumption of national products, very little has been done in promoting the consumption of African goods at the subregional or regional level. It is therefore proposed that:

(a) Countries which have not established standardization and quality control institutions should do so as soon as possible;

(b) Membership of the African Regional Organization for Standardization (which presently comprises only 18 countries) should be expanded to include all African countries by the end of 1983;

(c) Trade fairs and publicity campaigns should be held, at least annually, at the national, subregional and regional levels, with particular emphasis on publicizing the quality and standard of African products. In this respect a permanent "Buy African goods" campaign should be vigorously launched under the aegis of OAU and ECA and within the framework of the All-African Trade Fairs, starting with the next Fair to be held in 1982.

27. It has been noted earlier on the dual structure of the African market has the effect of attenuating intra-African trade. There is therefore need for physical integration of rural and urban markets with a view not only to harmonizing rural and urban development, but also to widening the present narrow markets and systematically promoting intra-African trade in commodities which are largely consumed in rural areas. Accordingly, it is proposed that all African countries should:

(a) identify goods which are largely consumed in rural areas with a view to promoting their production on a large scale and making them available for intra-African trade; and

(b) take all appropriate measures (including trade fairs and campaigns) to promote the exchange of commodities consumed in rural areas at the regional and subregional levels.

28. It is further clear that without adequate distribution mechanisms the promotion of intra-African trade cannot be achieved. Since, as noted earlier, African countries cannot rely on foreign enterprises for the effective distribution of their trade commodities, there is an urgent need not only to restructure their domestic trade and in particular their commodity distribution channels but also to establish or strengthen indigenous commodity distribution enterprises.

Indeed, a number of countries have already established national distribution agencies for specific commodities, but the activities of such agencies are mostly confined to domestic markets. In the circumstances it is specifically proposed that:

(a) African countries should establish distribution enterprises where they do not exist for their major intra-African trade commodities at the national and subregional levels.

(b) Indigenous multinational shipping enterprises and freight booking centres should be established at all subregional levels before the end of 1985, and accorded appropriate preferential treatment for trade in intra-African trade goods.

C. Monetary and financial co-operation measures

29. It should also be observed that the reduction of trade barriers and the establishment of trade promotion measures proposed above may not, on their own, achieve the desired impact on intra-African trade. As long as they continue to have different currencies and uncoordinated financial policies, maintain reserves in foreign countries, settle all transactions in foreign currencies through foreign banks, and depend on foreign financial institutions for trade and investment credits, African countries will continue to trade more with the developed countries. It is against this background that the plan of action proposes not only the strengthening of existing payments arrangements and the creation of new ones, but also the establishment of export credit insurance systems and the mobilization of resources within the region for financing trade and development.

30. Experience gained from the operations of the payments arrangements established within the region (including subregional ones such as WACH, BCEAO and BEAC) confirms the view that financial co-operation may not only reduce transaction costs and promote savings of foreign exchange but also assist in promoting intra-trade among the countries concerned. It is no doubt to these ends that countries members of BEAC and the Bank of Zaire have recently signed an agreement for the establishment of the Central Africa Clearing and Payments Union, and the countries of Eastern and Southern African are about to conclude negotiations on a protocol on clearing and payments arrangements.

31. In the circumstances it is proposed that:

(a) Each subregion should review, whatever financial co-operation arrangements exist among member countries with a view to integrating them into one subregional multilateral clearing and payments system not later than the end of 1983;

(b) For those subregions where institutional payments arrangements do not exist, member countries should embark on negotiations to establish appropriate clearing and payments arrangements concurrently with the negotiations on the creation of preferential trade areas;

(c) Following the establishment of institutional clearing and payments arrangements in all subregions, member countries should embark on negotiations for the creation of appropriate payments arrangements for the whole region, with a view to achieving a single payments union for the whole region before the end of this decade.

32. Experience gained from the operations of the existing multinational development banks, such as the East African Development Bank indicates that such institutions could also be used as mechanisms for adjustment and compensation for those member countries which appear to be gaining less than others under economic co-operation arrangements. It is therefore proposed that:

(a) Membership of the East African Development Bank be expanded to include other countries of the Eastern and Southern African subregion within the context of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, and that the operations of the Bank be extended to include investment in the agricultural sector;

(b) Development finance institutions similar to the East African Development Bank be established in all subregions under the respective MULPOCs, not later than the end of 1983;

(c) The African Development Bank be strengthened so that it may offer more assistance to the least developed countries within the region.

33. One of the reasons why African countries trade more with developed countries is the availability of commercial credits from such countries. To alleviate this situation it is proposed that:

(a) National commerical banks should be encouraged to extend credits to exporters of intra-African trade commodities;

(b) An intra-African trade bank be established at the regional level not later than 1985, to complement the facilities offered by national commercial banks for financing intra-African trade activities;

(c) A regional export credit insurance system be established within the framework of the intra-African trade bank, not later than 1985.

D. Establishment of multinational production corporations

34. As noted earlier, complete unavailability, periodic or permanent shortages of specific goods constitute a major obstacle to intra-African trade expansion. While serious and sustained efforts can bring about an increase in intra-African trade in existing commodities, there is no question that a big potential for substantial trade creation could and should be exploited if groups of countries belonging whether or not to the same subregions, could agree to engage in joint ventures such as multinational production corporations for the production of goods which could automatically find outlets in all the interested countries.

Such companies exist already in some subregions, as is the case of the well-known joint venture between the Ivory Coast, Togo and Ghana for the production of clinker. But many more such corporations could be systematically established, for the production of capital or consumer goods or even raw materials which would be identified on the basis of existing and potential needs.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

35. This programme of measures to be implemented over the period covered by the Third Development Decade, and mostly in the first half of the Decade, is being submitted for the consideration of African Governments with a view to its adoption. While studies may be necessary to prepare for the implementation of the proposed measures, it is incumbent upon Governments themselves if they so wish, to indicate their agreement to the programme or modify it in any way and take the necessary follow-up action. Needless tosay, secretariat assistance in the implementation of this programme, if and when required, can only be supplementary to and dependent on the decisions to be made by the Governments themselves.

ANNEX I

External and intra-African trade by subregion, 1971-1975
(millions of United States dollars)

Year and Direction	1971			1972			1973			1974			1975		
Subregion and Trade	Total	Africa	%	Total	Africa	%	Total	Africa	%	Total	Africa	%	Total	Africa	%
North Africa Exports	5,393	165	3.1	6,356	161	2.5	8,505	248	2.9	17,171	402	2.3	14,036	382	2.6
North Africa Imports	4,236	162	3.8	4,989	189	3.8	7,032	233	3.3	12,513	376	3.0	18,107	448	2.5
North Africa Trade balance	1,148	3	–	1,366	-28	–	1,553	15	–	4,658	25	–	-3,211	-52	–
West Africa Exports	3,688	165	4.2	4,077	218	5.3	6,046	324	1.0	12,590	513	4.1	11,633	535	4.6
West Africa Imports	3,350	192	5.7	3,457	207	6.0	4,514	289	6.4	6,389	473	7.4	10,112	600	5.9
West Africa Trade balance	39	-27	–	621	11	–	1,532	-65	–	6,185	40	–	1,521	-65	–
Central Africa Exports	1,868	105	6.3	1,756	353	20.1	3,892	537	13.8	4,414	705	16.0	3,728	511	13.7
Central Africa Imports	1,595	93	5.8	1,783	113	6.3	2,169	134	6.1	2,716	227	8.3	3,127	258	8.2
Central Africa Trade balance	72	12	–	-28	240	–	503	403	–	1,572	478	–	601	253	–
East African Exports	2,090	150	7.2	2,437	149	6.1	3,269	190	5.8	4,064	266	6.5	3,401	323	9.3
East African Imports	2,806	119	4.2	2,867	106	3.7	3,329	120	3.6	4,775	199	4.2	4,922	187	3.8
East African Trade balance	-717	31	–	-430	43	–	-58	70	–	-711	67	–	-1,461	136	–
Other Dev. Afr. Exports	440	1	0.2	592	2	0.3	749	2	0.3	700	4	0.5	732	3	0.4
Other Dev. Afr. Imports	619	27	4.4	685	30	4.4	915	37	4.0	1,007	50	4.9	1,258	56	4.5
Other Dev. Afr. Trade balance	-171	-26	–	-113	-28	–	-166	-35	–	-307	-46	–	-426	-52	–
Total Exports	12,969	708	5.5	15,183	883	5.8	21,334	1,301	6.1	38,318	1,889	4.9	34,550	1635	4.7
Total Imports	12,608	704	5.6	13,781	645	4.7	17,978	806	4.5	27,587	1,327	4.8	37,526	1642	4.1
Total Trade balance	371	-4	–	1,416	238	–	3,356	493	–	10,623	562	–	-2,976	-7	–

Source : Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Summary Tables C, No.1

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Annex I

ANNEX II

Africa's Inter subregional trade 1970, 1974
(millions of United States dollars)

		North Africa			West Africa			Central Africa			East Africa			Other Developing Afric		
		1970	1974	70/74	1970	1974	70/74	1970	1974	70/74	1970	1974	70/74	1970	1974	70/74
h Africa	Exports	106201	469490	342.1	33346	66286		3481	39059	1022.1	6969	9076	30.2	1894	2279	20.3
	Imports	105549	264581	150.7	20472	56209	174.6	10905	16301	49.6	16090	50673	214.9	101	200	98.0
	Trade balance	652	204909		12874	10077		-7424	22758		-9121	-41594		1793	2079	
Africa	Exports	11074	45539	311.2	110127	377403	241.9	23778	55778	134.6	1547	1128	-27.3	1124	252	-77.6
	Imports	52252	86482	65.5	85942	351914	309.5	2381	5	142.6			15.6	97	123	26.8
	Trade balance	-41178	-40943		24185	25489		-36	-3667		-5143	-10078		1027	129	
ral Africa	Exports	4486	9706	120.3	14544	44917	209.1	34498	131280	265.2	11536	153340	1229.2	365	933	128.2
	Imports	4630	30797	565.2	25491	57112	124.0	42070	85414	103.0	22884	35716	56.1	8067	32832	307.0
	Trade balance	-224	-21091		-10947	-12195		-7572	45866		-11349	117624		-7702	-32049	
t Africa	Exports	15523	46943	202.4	8709	9721	11.6	23902	53012	117.6	218651	340696	55.8	31166	53911	73.0
	Imports	7030	5817	-17.3	1558	2106	35.2	13210	11303	-14.4	198190	201312	47.0	49101	27620	-43.7
	Trade balance	8493	41126		7151	7615		10692	40709		20461	139384		-17935	26291	

Source : Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Summary Tables C, No.1

Zambia:																						
Export	28	28	11 000	11 000	10 000	10 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Import	170	170	1	1	10 000	10 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tr. balance	-142	-142	10 999	10 999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:																						
Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Import	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tr. balance	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire:																						
Export	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Import	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tr. balance	-	-

Intra-African trade in selected countries by commodity groups, 1976 (continued)
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Food and live animals		Beverages and tobacco		Crude material except fuel		Oil and fuels		Animal and vegetable oils and fats		Chemicals		Manufactured goods		Machinery and transport equip.		Total intra-African trade	
	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa
Nigeria:																		
Export	3 461	361	–	–	137 400	1 500	5 530 577	10 000	1 000	10	1 944	561	27 353	328	–	–	5 176 741	12 398
Import	463 471	2 012	11 000	–	191 000	2 000	2 000	–	10 000	–	10 000	701	1 010 007	11 461	170 971	950	1 777 479	17 123
Tr. balance	-459 010	-1 650	-11 000	–	-53 600	-500	5 528 577	10 000	-9 000	10	-8 056	-140	-982 654	-11 133	-170 971	-950	3 399 262	-4 725
United Republic of Cameroon:																		
Export	60 000	2 321	1 161	1 161	16 288	1 431	1 000	1 000	10 000	–	1 578	1 411	34 717	22 816	7 140	1 179	131 240	31 787
Import	19 222	4 521	2 000	1 500	5 786	1 845	21 000	–	1 000	171	2 541	1 411	135 664	4 760	138 170	685	325 383	9 217
Tr. balance	+52 427	-2 200	-839	-339	+10 502	-414	-20 000	1 000	+9 000	-171	-963	–	-100 947	+18 056	-131 030	+494	-194 143	+22 570
Congo:																		
Export	8 004	870	791	–	43 499	1 000	157 000	–	–	–	4 500	561	3 541	72	897	237	228 000	315
Import	14 826	1 852	5 287	2 100	791	103	10 610	3 500	700	201	9 177	–	9 500	1 179	16 100	300	123 295	17 735
Tr. balance	-6 822	-1 303	-4 496	-2 100	42 708	897	146 390	-3 500	-700	-201	-4 677	561	-5 959	-1 107	-15 203	-63	104 705	-17 420
Zaire:																		
Export	97 439	586	727	595	139 661	10 000	3 160	140	27 [illegible]	136	2 [illegible]	77	[illegible] 754	[illegible] 652	5 030	1 108	4 381 454	343 [illegible]
Import	168 865	42 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	4 000	29 [illegible]	25 [illegible]	[illegible]	43	[illegible]	210	[illegible] 152	7 810	[illegible] 868	308	[illegible]	[illegible] 874
Tr. balance	-71 [illegible]	-41 [illegible]	-10 [illegible]	-2 [illegible]	122 [illegible]	[illegible]	-25 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	93	[illegible]	-210	[illegible]	[illegible] 842	-[illegible]	440	[illegible]	150 [illegible]
Angola:																		
Export	318 [illegible]	15 817	8 [illegible]	518	143 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	140	7 [illegible]	–	1 [illegible]	208	107 [illegible]	6 746	7 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Import	63 933	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	140	1 [illegible]	–	[illegible]	775	182 [illegible]	4 567	[illegible]	727	924 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Tr. balance	254 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	-12 [illegible]	-[illegible]	127 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 [illegible]	–	-[illegible]	-[illegible]	-75 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	-[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	23 [illegible]
Madagascar:																		
Export	144 533	14 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	737	29 [illegible]	[illegible]	23 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	–	[illegible]	157	11 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	244 [illegible]	29 [illegible]
Import	51 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	50 [illegible]	–	[illegible]	–	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	67 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	–	281 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Tr. balance	113 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	[illegible]	-[illegible]	23 [illegible]	-[illegible]	-27 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	-7 [illegible]	–	-[illegible]	-1 [illegible]	-56 [illegible]	[illegible]	-[illegible]	[illegible]	-[illegible] [illegible]	23 [illegible]
United Republic of Tanzania:																		
Export	128 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	140 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	31 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	15	355 [illegible]	17 [illegible]
Import	136 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	–	18 [illegible]	[illegible]	140 [illegible]	–	[illegible]	–	71 [illegible]	1	201 [illegible]	[illegible]	170 [illegible]	413	[illegible] [illegible]	14 [illegible]
Tr. balance	-8 [illegible]	-6 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	131 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	-122 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	-8 [illegible]	[illegible]	-[illegible]	2 [illegible]	-[illegible]	[illegible]	-[illegible]	-[illegible]	-[illegible] [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Uganda:*																		
Export	250 287	10 474	–	–	46 556	536	–	–	–	–	–	–	17 422	504	–	–	315 368	11 527
Import	11 698	8	707	–	5 467	47	919	–	942	–	15 690	2	51 606	238	44 522	43	132 066	339
Tr. balance	238 589	10 466	-707	–	41 089	489	-919	–	-942	–	-15 690	-2	-34 244	266	-44 522	-43	183 304	11 188

	Food and live animals		Beverages and tobacco		Crude material (except fuel)	
	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa
Kenya:						
Export	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Import	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tr. balance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somalia:						
Export	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Import	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tr. balance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ethiopia:						
Export	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Import	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tr. balance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total:						
Export	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Import	[illegible]	[illegible]	170 754	45 073	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tr. balance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Summary Tables 1, No.1.

* Excluding intra trade between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

...n selected countries by commodity groups, 1971 (Continued)
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mineral fuels		Animal and vegetable oils and fats		Chemicals		Manufactured goods		Machinery and transport equip.		Total trade	
World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa

ANNEX IV

Principal exports of developing Africa, 1974
(Quantity in metric tons, and value in thousand (of United States dollars)

SITC code	Commodity description	Number of major exporting countries	Quantity volume	Value
072.1	Cocoa beans	22	880,723	1,142,581
071.1	Coffee beans	26	1,181,370	1,337,626
074.1	Tea	10	130,408	120,175
112.1	Wine	4	772,706	139,022
221.1	Groundnuts	26	312,334	146,283
221.3	Palmnuts and kernels	19	317,112	116,970
221.8(1)	Sesame seed	12	206,250	107,132
421.4	Groundnut oil	6	142,740	123,133
422.2	Palm oil	8	198,759	117,030
422.4	Palm kernel oil	7	90,111	75,845
421.5	Olive oil	3	118,491	204,429
051.3	Bananas fresh	15	452,625	50,424
263.1.2	Cotton, raw	26	609,297	1,162,927
265.4	Sisal	6	26,954	178,809
231.1	Rubber, raw	7	204,549	154,904
061.1.2	Sugar raw and refined	16	1,346,185	512,330
051.1.2	Citrus fruits	7	912,855	147,895
042	Rice	10	161,622	111,789
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	14	54,740	84,933
242.43	Wood and timber	18	- - -	673,900
689.5	Cobalt metal	2	- - -	
283.99	Cobalt ores	1	- - -	86,101
283.5	Zinc ore	6	- - -	
686.1	Zinc metal	2	- - -	90,326
283.7	Manganese	10	2,826,130	98,758
283.4	Lead ore and concentrates	6	- - -	
68	Lead metal	3		64,770
283.1	Copper ore and concentrates	7		
682.1	Copper metal	6		2,290,832
283.3	Bauxite	2		
684.1	Aluminium	2		50,574
283.6	Tin ore and concentrates	5		
687.1	Tin metal	2		76,606
281.3	Iron ore and concentrates	8	49,534	517,968
271	Phosphates, raw	6		
561	Fertilizers, manufactured	6		1,439,263
331.0	Petroleum, crude	8	233,903	22,402,063
275.1/ 667.2	Diamonds	13		301,979
	Total principal commodities	-	-	34,127,38
	All export commodities	-	-	38,318,000
	Principal commodities as percentage of total exports	-	-	89.1%

Source: Foreign trade statistics for Africa, Summary Tables C, No.1

ANNEX V

Balance-of-payments, external public debt, and international reserves of selected African countries, 1977

(in millions of United States dollars)

Country	Current a/c balance 1/		Ext.public debt 2/		Gross int. reserves	
	1970	1977	1970	1977	1970	1977
Ethiopia	-26	-70	169	471	71	225
Mali	-2	[illegible]	238	469	1	6
Somalia	-6	-31	77	401	21	121
Burundi	---	9	7	37	15	95
Chad	2	-26	32	117	2	19
Rwanda	7	21	2	76	8	83
Upper Volta	9	-71	21	135	36	57
Zaire	-55	-486	311	2663	186	145
Malawi	-32	-34	121	293	29	88
Niger	1	-6	32	122	19	101
Sierra Leone	-14	-33	59	190	39	33
United Republic of Tanzania	-30	3	249	1005	65	282
Benin	-1	-94	41	134	16	21
Guinea	---	-15	320	718	---	---
Lesotho	---	11	8	23	---	---
Madagascar	2	16	94	203	37	69
Central African Republic	-11	18	19	115	1	26
Kenya	-37	89	312	821	220	523
Mauritania	-5	-113	27	457	3	50
Uganda	24	71	128	215	57	---
Sudan	-30	-443	302	1732	22	23
Angola	---	---	---	---	---	---
Togo	4	-73	40	385	35	46
Egypt	-116	-529	1639	8099	159	534
United Republic of Cameroon	-26	-40	131	749	81	43
Ghana	-56	-26	489	785	58	162
Liberia	---	-145	136	266	---	27
Nigeria	-348	-853	478	891	222	4259
Senegal	-14	-73	102	441	22	34
Zambia	131	-157	596	1392	514	74
Congo	---	-182	127	480	9	14
Morocco	-101	-1743	703	3469	140	532
Ivory Coast	-26	-295	256	1973	119	186
Tunisia	-36	-476	524	1943	60	358
Algeria	-116	-1935	937	8165	339	1917
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	645	2905	---	---	1590	4891

Notes: 1/ Current account balance before interest payments on external public debt.
2/ External public debt outstanding and disbursed.

Source: World Bank World Development Report, 1979.